

題解 中心
三角法辭典

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上海新亞書店印行

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127329

I. 三角法公式集 平面

測 角 法

◎度與法度之比較.

$$D = G - G/10, \quad G = D + D/9.$$

◎分與法分之關係. $27\mu = 50m.$

◎秒與法秒之關係. $81\sigma = 250s.$

◎度與弧度之比較. $180\theta = \pi x.$

◎法度與弧度之比較. $200\vartheta = \pi y.$

餘角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(90^\circ - A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(90^\circ - A) = \sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(90^\circ - A) = \cot A.$$

注意 cosec A, sec A, cot A 分別為 sin A, cos A, tan A 之逆數, 故從略.

三角函數之定義

$$\textcircled{c} \sin A = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{斜邊}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cosec A = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{垂線}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos A = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{斜邊}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sec A = \frac{\text{斜邊}}{\text{底邊}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan A = \frac{\text{垂線}}{\text{底邊}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cot A = \frac{\text{底邊}}{\text{垂線}}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \vers A = 1 - \cos A. \quad \textcircled{c} \covers A = 1 - \sin A.$$

補角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(180^\circ - A) = \sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(180^\circ - A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(180^\circ - A) = -\tan A.$$

三角函數之基本關係

$$\textcircled{c} \sin A \times \cosec A = 1. \quad \textcircled{c} \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos A \times \sec A = 1. \quad \textcircled{c} \sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan A \times \cot A = 1. \quad \textcircled{c} \cosec^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A}. \quad \textcircled{c} \cot A = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin A < \tan A < \sec A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos A < \cot A < \cosec A.$$

負角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(-A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(-A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(-A) = -\tan A.$$

$90^\circ + A$ 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(90^\circ + A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(90^\circ + A) = -\cot A.$$

180°+A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(180^\circ+A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(180^\circ+A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(180^\circ+A) = \tan A.$$

270°-A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(270^\circ-A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(270^\circ-A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(270^\circ-A) = \cot A.$$

270°+A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(270^\circ+A) = -\cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(270^\circ+A) = \sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(270^\circ+A) = -\cot A.$$

360°-A 之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(360^\circ-A) = -\sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(360^\circ-A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(360^\circ-A) = -\tan A.$$

二角之三角函數

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cot(A+B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B - 1}{\cot A + \cot B}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cot(A-B) = -\frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot A - \cot B}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin A \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) = 2 \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) = 2 \cos A \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) = -2 \sin A \sin B.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin C + \sin D = 2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \cos \frac{C-D}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \sin C - \sin D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \sin \frac{C-D}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos C + \cos D = 2 \cos \frac{C+D}{2} \cos \frac{C-D}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos C - \cos D = -2 \sin \frac{C+D}{2} \sin \frac{C-D}{2}.$$

三 角 之 三 角 函 数

$$\textcircled{c} \sin(A+B+C)$$

$$= \sin A \cos B \cos C + \cos A \sin B \cos C$$

$$+ \cos A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cos(A+B+C)$$

$$= \cos A \cos B \cos C - \cos A \sin B \sin C$$

$$- \sin A \cos B \sin C - \sin A \sin B \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{c} \tan(A+B+C) = (\tan A + \tan B + \tan C$$

$$- \tan A \tan B \tan C) / (1 - \tan A \tan B$$

$$- \tan B \tan C - \tan C \tan A)$$

$$\textcircled{c} \cot(A+B+C) = (\cot A \times \cot B \times \cot C$$

$$- \cot A - \cot B - \cot C) / (\cot B \cot C$$

$$+ \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B - 1).$$

\textcircled{c} 若 $A+B+C=90^\circ$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \tan A \tan B + \tan B \tan C + \tan C \tan A. \\ \cot A \cot B \cot C &= \cot A + \cot B + \cot C. \end{aligned}$$

◎若 $A+B+C=180^\circ$, 則

$$\begin{aligned} \tan A + \tan B + \tan C &= \tan A \tan B \tan C. \\ \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A + \cot A \cot B &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

倍角之三角函数

$$\textcircled{1} \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \cot 2A = \frac{\cot^2 A - 1}{2 \cot A}.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}.$$

$$\textcircled{8} \cot 3A = \frac{\cot^3 A - 3 \cot A}{3 \cot^2 A - 1}.$$

分角之三角函数

$$\textcircled{1} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \mp \sqrt{1 - \sin A}.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{A}{2} + 45^\circ \right) = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A}.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\frac{A}{2} + 45^\circ \right) = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \tan \frac{A}{2} &= (-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}) / \tan A \\ &= (-1 \pm \sec A) \cot A. \end{aligned}$$

普偏角之三角函数

$$\textcircled{8} \cos(n \cdot 360^\circ \pm A) = \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{9} \sin\{n \cdot 180^\circ + (-1)^n A\} = \sin A.$$

$$\textcircled{10} \tan(n \cdot 180 + A) = \tan A.$$

三角形四邊形等

$$\textcircled{11} \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

$$\textcircled{12} a = b \cos C + c \cos B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{13} b = c \cos A + a \cos C \\ \textcircled{14} c = a \cos B + b \cos A \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{15} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\textcircled{16} b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{17} c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \\ \textcircled{18} \cos A = (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) / 2bc \\ \textcircled{19} \cos B = (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) / 2ca \\ \textcircled{20} \cos C = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) / 2ab \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{21} \cos A = (b^2 + c^2 - a^2) / 2bc$$

$$\textcircled{22} \cos B = (c^2 + a^2 - b^2) / 2ca$$

$$\textcircled{23} \cos C = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) / 2ab$$

次式中假定 $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$.

$$\textcircled{24} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{25} \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}} \\ \textcircled{26} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{27} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{28} \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}} \\ \textcircled{29} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{30} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{31} \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}} \\ \textcircled{32} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \tan \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}$$

$$\textcircled{④} (b+c) \sin \frac{1}{2} A = a \cos \frac{1}{2}(B-C)$$

$$\textcircled{④} (c+a) \sin \frac{1}{2} B = b \cos \frac{1}{2}(C-A)$$

$$\textcircled{④} (a+b) \sin \frac{1}{2} C = c \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$$

$$\textcircled{④} \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cot \frac{A}{2} = \tan \frac{B-C}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \frac{c-a}{c+a} \cot \frac{B}{2} = \tan \frac{C-A}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \tan \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \sin A = \frac{2\Delta}{bc}, \quad \sin B = \frac{2\Delta}{ca}, \quad \sin C = \frac{2\Delta}{ab}$$

$$\text{但 } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$\textcircled{④} r = (s-a) \tan \frac{A}{2}, \quad r_1 = s \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{④} r_2 = s \tan \frac{B}{2}, \quad r_3 = s \tan \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{至 } a \text{ 之中線} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b^2 + c^2 + 2bc \cos A)}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{角 } A \text{ 之內二等分線} = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{角 } A \text{ 之外二等分線} = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{A}{2}}{b-c}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{b^2 \sin A \sin C}{2 \sin B}$$

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = rs$$

$$= r_1(s-a) = r_2(s-b) = r_3(s-c)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} h_a a = \frac{abc}{4R}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{圓之內接四邊形之面積}$$

$$= \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$$

◎任意四邊形之面積

$$= \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d) - abcd \times \cos^2 \frac{A+C}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{外切四邊形之面積} = \sqrt{abcd} \cdot \sin \frac{A+C}{2}$$

◎內接且外切四邊形之面積 = \sqrt{abcd}

$$\textcircled{④} \text{正多角形之邊心距} r = a/2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{正多角形之半徑} R = a/2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$\textcircled{④} \text{同面積} = \frac{n}{2} R^2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} = nr^2 \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$$

De Moivre 氏 定理

$$\textcircled{④} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

$$\textcircled{④} \cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} - \frac{\alpha^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\textcircled{④} \sin \alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \frac{\alpha^5}{5!} - \frac{\alpha^7}{7!} + \dots$$

三 角 函 數 之 展 開

$$\textcircled{④} \sin n\theta = n \sin \theta - \frac{n(n^2-1)}{3!} \sin^3 \theta + \frac{n(n^2-1)(n^2-3^2)}{5!} \sin^5 \theta \dots$$

$$\textcircled{④} \cos n\theta = \cos \theta \left\{ 1 - \frac{n^2-1}{2!} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{(n^2-1)(n^2-3^2)}{4!} \sin^4 \theta \dots \right\}$$

三 角 函 數 之 指 數 值

$$\textcircled{④} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\textcircled{④} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\textcircled{④} i \tan \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}$$

級 數 之 和

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(\alpha + 4\beta) + \dots + \cos\{\alpha \\ + 2(n-1)\beta\} &= \frac{\cos\{\alpha + (n-1)\beta\} \sin n\beta}{\sin \beta} \\ \sin \alpha + \sin(\alpha + 2\beta) + \sin(\alpha + 4\beta) + \dots + \sin\{\alpha \\ + 2(n-1)\beta\} &= \frac{\sin\{\alpha + (n-1)\beta\} \sin n\beta}{\sin \beta}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \dots \\ + \cos\left\{\alpha + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right\} &= 0. \\ \sin \alpha + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \dots \\ + \sin\left\{\alpha + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right\} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

三 角 函 數 式 之 因 數 分 解

◎ n 為偶數時, $x^n - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-4}{n}\pi + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-2}{n}\pi + 1\right\}.$

◎ n 為奇數時, $x^n - 1 = (x-1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-3}{n}\pi + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi + 1\right\}.$

◎ n 為偶數時, $x^n + 1 = \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{5\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-3}{n}\pi + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi + 1\right).$

◎ n 為奇數時, $x^n + 1 = (x+1)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{n} + 1\right) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-4}{n}\pi + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{n-2}{n}\pi + 1\right).$

◎ $x^n - x^{-n} = (x - x^{-n})(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{n})(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \dots (x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{n-1}{n}\pi).$

◎ $x^n + x^{-n} = (x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2n})(x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2n}) \dots \dots \dots (x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{2n-1}{2n}\pi).$

◎ $x^{2n} - 2x^n \cos \theta + 1 = \left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\theta}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{2\pi+\theta}{n} + 1\right)\left(x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{4\pi+\theta}{n} + 1\right) \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2n-4)\pi+\theta}{n} + 1\right\} \left\{x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{(2n-2)\pi+\theta}{n} + 1\right\}.$

◎ $x^n + x^{-n} - 2 \cos n\theta = (x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos \theta)\left\{x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right)\right\} \times \dots \dots \dots$
 $\dots \dots \left\{x + x^{-1} - 2 \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2n-2}{n}\right)\right\}.$

II. 三角法公式集 球面

基 本 公 式

$$\textcircled{1} \cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos b = \cos c \cos a + \sin c \sin a \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C.$$

sin A 之 公 式

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{4} \sin A &= \sqrt{(1 - \cos^2 a - \cos^2 b - \cos^2 c + 2 \cos a \\ &\quad \times \cos b \cos c) / (\sin b \sin c)} \\ &= 2n / (\sin b \sin c).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{但 } \{ \sin s \sin(s-a) \sin(s-b) \sin(s-c) \}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= n \text{ 及 } 2s = a+b+c.\end{aligned}$$

餘 切 正 弦 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{5} \cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \cot b \sin a = \cot B \sin C + \cos a \cos C.$$

$$\textcircled{7} \cot b \sin c = \cot B \sin A + \cos c \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{8} \cot c \sin b = \cot C \sin A + \cos b \cos A.$$

$$\textcircled{9} \cot c \sin a = \cot C \sin B + \cos a \cos B.$$

$$\textcircled{10} \cot a \sin c = \cot A \sin B + \cos c \cos B.$$

正 弦 比 例

$$\textcircled{11} \sin A / \sin a = \sin B / \sin b = \sin C / \sin c$$

$$= 2n / (\sin a \sin b \sin c).$$

半 角 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{12} \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b)\sin(s-c)}{\sin b \sin c}}.$$

$$\textcircled{13} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin s \sin(s-a)}{\sin b \sin c}}.$$

$$\textcircled{14} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b)\sin(s-c)}{\sin s \sin(s-a)}}.$$

半 弧 之 公 式

$$\textcircled{15} \sin \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{\cos S \cos(S-A)}{\sin B \sin C}}.$$

$$\textcircled{16} \cos \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos(S-B)\cos(S-C)}{\sin B \sin C}}.$$

$$\textcircled{17} \tan \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{-\frac{\cos S \cos(S-A)}{\cos(S-B)\cos(S-C)}}.$$

$$\text{但 } 2S = A+B+C.$$

Napier 氏 公 式

$$\textcircled{18} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{19} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{20} \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{c}{2}.$$

$$\textcircled{①} \tan \frac{1}{2}(a-b) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B)} \tan \frac{c}{2}.$$

Delambre 氏比例式

$$\textcircled{②} \sin \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}c = \cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \cos \frac{1}{2}C.$$

$$\textcircled{③} \sin \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \sin \frac{1}{2}c = \sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \cos \frac{1}{2}C.$$

$$\textcircled{④} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}c = \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \sin \frac{1}{2}C.$$

$$\textcircled{⑤} \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B) \sin \frac{1}{2}c = \sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \sin \frac{1}{2}C.$$

球面直角三角形

[C 為直角]

$$\textcircled{⑥} \sin b = \sin B \sin c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑦} \sin a = \sin A \sin c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑧} \tan a = \cos B \tan c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑨} \tan b = \cos A \tan c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑩} \tan b = \tan B \sin a \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑪} \tan a = \tan A \sin b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑫} \tan A \tan B = 1/\cos c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{⑬} \cot A \cot B = \cos c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

內切圓傍切圓外接圓

$$\textcircled{⑭} \tan r = \frac{n}{\sin s} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin(s-a)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}B \sin \frac{1}{2}C}{\cos \frac{1}{2}A} \sin a$$

$$= \frac{N}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}A \cos \frac{1}{2}B \cos \frac{1}{2}C}.$$

但 $N = \{-\cos S \cos(S-A) \cos(S-B)$

$$\times \cos(S-C)\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑮} \cot r = \frac{1}{2N} \{ \cos S + \cos(S-A) + \cos(S-B) \\ + \cos(S-C) \}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑯} \tan r_1 = \frac{n}{\sin(s-a)} = \tan \frac{A}{2} \sin s$$

$$= \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}B \cos \frac{1}{2}C}{\cos \frac{1}{2}A} \sin a$$

$$= \frac{N}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}A \sin \frac{1}{2}B \sin \frac{1}{2}C}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑰} \cot r_1 = \frac{1}{2N} \{ -\cos S - \cos(S-A) \\ + \cos(S-B) + \cos(S-C) \}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑱} \tan R = -\frac{\cos S}{N} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}a}{\sin A \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}a}{\cos(S-A)} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}a \sin \frac{1}{2}b \sin \frac{1}{2}c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \{ \sin(s-a) + \sin(s-b) \\ + \sin(s-c) - \sin s \}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑲} \tan R_1 = \frac{\cos(S-A)}{N} = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}a}{\sin A \sin \frac{1}{2}b \sin \frac{1}{2}c}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}a}{-\cos S} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \{ \sin s - \sin(s-a) + \sin(s-b) \\ + \sin(s-c) \}.$$

$$\textcircled{⑳} (\cot r + \tan R)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} (\sin a + \sin b + \sin c)^2 - 1.$$

$$\textcircled{㉑} (\cot r_1 - \tan R)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} (\sin b + \sin c - \sin a)^2 - 1.$$

面積

$$\textcircled{㉒} \text{球面三角形 } ABC = (A+B+C-\pi)r^2.$$

$$\textcircled{㉓} \text{多角形} = \{\Sigma - (n-2)\pi\}r^2.$$

[但 Σ 為多角形各角之和].

Cagnoli 氏 定 理

$$\textcircled{c} \sin \frac{1}{2}E = \frac{\sqrt{\{\sin s \sin(s-a) \sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)\}}}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}b \cos \frac{1}{2}c}, \text{ 但 } E = A + B + C - \pi.$$

Lhuilier 氏 定 理

$$\textcircled{c} \tan \frac{1}{2}E = \sqrt{\{\tan \frac{1}{2}s \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-a) \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-b) \tan \frac{1}{2}(s-c)\}}.$$

III. 三 角 法 諸 表

三 角 函 數 相 互 之 關 係

	$\sin \theta = x$	$\cos \theta = x$	$\tan \theta = x$	$\cot \theta = x$	$\sec \theta = x$	$\cosec \theta = x$
$\sin \theta =$	x	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cos \theta =$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}{x}$
$\tan \theta =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{(x^2-1)}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}$
$\cot \theta =$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}$	$\sqrt{(x^2-1)}$
$\sec \theta =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}$
$\cosec \theta =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}$	x

逆三角函數相互之關係

	\sin^{-1}	\cos^{-1}	\tan^{-1}	\cot^{-1}	\sec^{-1}	\cosec^{-1}
$\sin^{-1}x =$	x	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cos^{-1}x =$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	x	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan^{-1}x =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$
$\cot^{-1}x =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$
$\sec^{-1}x =$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\cosec^{-1}x =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	x

雙曲線函數相互之關係

	$\sin hu = x$	$\cosh hu = x$	$\tan hu = x$	$\cot hu = x$	$\sec hu = x$	$\cosech u = x$
$\sin hu =$	x	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\cosh hu =$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$
$\tan hu =$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$\cot hu =$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	x	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$
$\sec hu =$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$	x	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$\cosech u =$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	x

三角函數之符號及變化

象限 函數	第一		第二		第三		第四	
正弦	正	由 0 至 1	正	由 1 至 0	負	由 0 至 -1	負	由 -1 至 0
餘割		由 ∞ 至 1		由 1 至 ∞		由 $-\infty$ 至 -1		由 -1 至 $-\infty$
餘弦	正	由 1 至 0	負	由 0 至 -1	負	由 -1 至 0	正	由 0 至 1
正割		由 1 至 ∞		由 $-\infty$ 至 -1		由 -1 至 $-\infty$		由 ∞ 至 1
正切	正	由 0 至 ∞	負	由 $-\infty$ 至 0	正	由 0 至 ∞	負	由 $-\infty$ 至 0
餘切		由 ∞ 至 0		由 0 至 $-\infty$		由 $-\infty$ 至 0		由 0 至 $-\infty$

三角函數大小

度 函 數	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	度 函 數
sin.	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	正弦
cos.	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	餘弦
tan.	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	正切
cot.	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	∞	餘切
sec.	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	-1	正割
cosec.	∞	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	餘割

特 別 角 之 三 角 函 數

	sin	cos	tan	cot	
$\frac{1}{12}\pi = 15^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$2-\sqrt{3}$	$2+\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{5}{12}\pi = 75^\circ$
$\frac{1}{10}\pi = 18^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}}$	$\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{2}{5}\pi = 72^\circ$
$\frac{1}{5}\pi = 36^\circ$	$\frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{4}$	$\sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{3}{10}\pi = 54^\circ$
	cos	sin	cot	tan	

特 別 角 之 正 弦

$\sin(3^\circ = \frac{1}{60}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)-2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}\}$
$\sin(6^\circ = \frac{1}{30}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{30}-6\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}-1)$
$\sin(9^\circ = \frac{1}{20}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5})$
$\sin(12^\circ = \frac{1}{15}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{10}+2\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3})$
$\sin(15^\circ = \frac{1}{12}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})$
$\sin(18^\circ = \frac{1}{10}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$
$\sin(21^\circ = \frac{7}{60}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{2(\sqrt{3}+1)\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{5}-(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}+1)\}$
$\sin(24^\circ = \frac{2}{15}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{10}-2\sqrt{5})$
$\sin(27^\circ = \frac{3}{20}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{8}(2\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2})$
$\sin(30^\circ = \frac{1}{6}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\sin(33^\circ = \frac{11}{60}\pi)$	$\frac{1}{16}\{(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5}-1)+2(\sqrt{3}-1)\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}\}$

索引例言

●本辭典以問題解法為中心，翻檢之時，有待於靈便之索引，自屬必要。●但本辭典與他種辭典不同，帶有練習問題之性質，故全書順序，不論在平面三角法之部，或球面三角法之部，皆始自初步問題，逐步遞進，由淺入深，以期單用本書，即能進窺堂奧，而無事他求。為完成辭典專有之特質，故另編索引，分冊裝訂，俾使用辭典者，得隨時檢得所需之問題。●索引之編製，一以問題之種類為歸；分類之法，詳於索引目次，讀者可先詳覽一過，以期瞭然於胸。●檢索之時，明辨所查問題，係屬何種性質，先就目次得其所屬，檢明頁數，再查索引本文，自能檢得所求之題。●但關於本書分類方法，有下列若干條項，應予特別注意。●單角及複角之三角函數中，如恆等式，三角形之性質等問題，為數至夥，故又就 $\sin.$, $\cos.$, $\tan.$, 或其組合，或其次數，而為之分類。●三角形之性質中，關於複雜解法之問題，按其所究之形，以為類別標的，故分為三角形，平行四邊形，梯形等。●測量應用之理論，問題之數，亦不在少，故或則依其所求之目的物，而區分為高，距離等，或則依其題文中之主要物，而區分為仰角，俯角，輕氣球等。●平面三角法中，自 De Moivre 氏定理以後，及球面三角法全部，問題之數，不能謂多，故索引之順序，一仍辭典之舊貫。

三角法辭典索引

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